

New British Drive Wipes Out Salient; Hindenburg Attacked on 100-Mile Line

MEXICO WARNS U. S. AGAINST VILLA RAIDS

Notifies Washington Outlaws Are Headed for Border.

MAY DELAY PLAN FOR WITHDRAWAL

Lansing Sends Friendly Answer to Carranza's Pacific Note.

Washington, July 7.—While the cabinet was approving to-day President Wilson's invitation to Carranza to "exchange views as to a practical plan" for the solution of the border problem, Ambassador Designate Arredondo sent to the State Department a report of renewed Villista activities in Southern Chihuahua, with warning of a possible raid in the Big Bend district of Texas.

The Carranza garrison at Corralitas, near Jimenez, the memorandum said, was surprised and defeated on Wednesday by a band of 1,200 rebels, possibly led by Villa himself, and the band was ordered to start desert to raid the American border near Presidio, Tex.

The War Department was immediately advised and General Funston was instructed to take the necessary steps to repel such an attack, and to pursue and destroy the bandits.

The inference drawn from General Carranza's warning is that he is powerless to check this new uprising and officials believe this circumstance will affect seriously the negotiations over the Pershing expedition. It was Villa's band that attacked Columbus on March 9 and caused President Wilson to send Pershing into Mexico, and it was only after Villa was believed dead and his followers dispersed that the withdrawal of the expedition began to be considered. If Villa is alive and active the chances of Pershing's retirement are small.

The State Department received to-day a report from an American in Mexico that Carranza had been talking with Villa near Corralitas a few days before the fight reported in the Carranza message. The bandit leader was said to have been recovered from wounds received at Columbus, except that he used a cane and walked with a slight limp. The message added that Villa had been continuously in the Corralitas region since the American pursuit was halted by the clash at Parral.

Answer to Carranza's Note.

The note approved by the cabinet was handed to Mr. Arredondo, who at once telegraphed its text to General Carranza. It read as follows:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of July 4, 1916, in which you transcribe a note addressed to me by the Secretary of Foreign Relations of your government, and to request that you will transmit to him the following reply:

"Mr. Secretary:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your courteous note transmitted to me by Señor Arredondo on the 4th inst., in which you refer to my notes of June 20 and June 25, and to assure you of the sincere gratification of my government at the frank statement of the difficulties which have unfortunately arisen in our relations along the international boundary, and the unreserved expression of the desire of your government to reach an adjustment of these difficulties on a broad and amicable basis.

"The same spirit of friendship and of solicitude for the continuance of cordial relations between our two countries inspires my government, which equally desires an immediate solution of the matters of difference which have long vexed both governments.

"It is especially pleasing to my government that the de facto government of Mexico is disposed to give quick as well as practical consideration, in a spirit of concord, to the remedies which may be applied to the existing conditions. Reciprocating the same desire, the government of the United States is prepared immediately to exchange views as to a practical plan to remove finally and prevent a recurrence of

Plague Spreads to Middle West and Canada; 22 More Die Here

Dr. Rucker and Federal Experts Rushed to This City. While Nation-wide Fight on Disease Begins—New York's Nurse Shortage Causes Health Department to Consider Red Cross Appeal—87 New Cases.

All through the East and Middle West yesterday state health departments were mobilizing their forces for a war on infantile paralysis, which threatens to last until fall. Cases were reported from Boston, Chicago, Baltimore, Montreal and many other cities and towns.

In New York the lives of twenty-two children were taken by the disease during the twenty-four hours ended at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. For the same time eighty-seven new cases were reported to the Health Department—sixty in Brooklyn, thirteen in Manhattan, eight in Richmond, three in Queens and three in The Bronx.

Washington Sends Aid.

In Washington steps were taken to organize a Federal corps of surgeons and laboratory scientists who will work on preventive measures against the spread of the disease. Telegrams were sent to all public health stations and officers throughout the country and to state health authorities asking them to make a thorough investigation and report the presence of any case of infantile paralysis in their districts.

Late in the afternoon Assistant Surgeon General W. C. Rucker, of the United States Public Health Service, left Washington at the head of five skilled disease investigators for New York to begin this morning the Federal government's fight to stay the ever increasing danger of a nation-wide epidemic.

Hospital Nurses to Rescue.

Repeated requests from the Health Department for doctors and nurses, desperately needed in the fight against infantile paralysis, having met with almost no response, the department decided yesterday afternoon to turn to the American Red Cross for aid, but late last evening the plan was abandoned.

Commissioner Emerson said: "We



MAPPING OUT PLAGUE DISTRICTS. Dr. George L. Nicholas follows course of paralysis in city by pins.

believe it will be wiser to ask no outside aid at this time and that through efforts of hospitals in the city we will be able to take care of the situation."

The total of new cases in the city was a score less than that of Thursday, but Commissioner Emerson and doctors associated with him regarded the decrease as without special significance.

Several doctors, who recently reported cases of paralysis told Commissioner Emerson that parents had told them they continued to watch the case.

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GUARDSMEN'S FAMILIES ASK VAINLY FOR AID

Many Firms Forget Promises to Pay the Militia.

69TH RAGES AT CITY AND STATE

Auxiliary Gets Many Piti-ful Appeals—75 Women Already Beg for Help.

War is showing its ugly reverse to New York. While guardsmen are speeded cheering on their way, and other guardsmen protest at the delay which holds them in camp, want and poverty stalk the families left behind. Employers who in the first flush of enthusiasm promised full pay to the absent soldiers, already were forgetful. Others refuse to aid.

The city and state are said to be among those who have delayed helping the families of militiamen. Civil service employees in the Fighting 69th, the regiment which for days has been clamoring for orders which would send them on active service, have learned that their families have not received a cent.

A large number of the members of the 69th are men whose occupations have not permitted them to lay by any considerable savings on which their families can now draw. The very existence of those dear to them depends on the honesty and promptness with which employers' promises are kept. Chaplain Duffy, of the regiment, is coming to New York to see what can be done about it. What is true of the 69th is true in even greater measure of some of the regiments counted more fortunate in being sent earlier to the border.

Family Head, 12, Asks Aid.

Loretta is twelve years old and has the care of a family of seven small brothers and sisters and a mother, whose pride and patriotism have sealed her lips. Since Loretta's father, a sergeant in the 12th Regiment, was called to the colors Loretta has worried mightily. From these lines which she penned to Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, head of the Active Service Auxiliary of the National Guard, Loretta's anguish of mind can be pictured:

"I take a great liberty in writing you these lines, but I must do something to get help for my poor mother. I want to ask you to please do something for us, as my papa has gone to Mexico with his regiment, the 12th National Guard, and for the last week he had to stay at the army and got no pay. I am the oldest, so you see mamma has an excuse to stay home. She is sickly and can't go out herself, and that is why I am writing as I don't know how to go to the regiment to speak for us.

"Papa is sergeant, but he has been in the 12th for eleven years and has enlisted over. Mamma is proud to think papa wants to fight for his country, as some people say, it is a shame that a man with a family of little ones should go, but mamma thinks it is an honor to do it, but she thinks we should be able to get something until papa can send us something. If papa has made his family an excuse to stay home I think mamma and us children would not love him any more for not fighting for his country.

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Wife Did Husband's Work.

One of the watchers on the border.

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TRENCHES ALONG SOMME PIERCED ON 4-MILE FRONT

KING GEORGE PROUD OF HIS ARMY'S WORK

London, July 7.—The following message was sent by King George to General Sir Douglas Haig, commander of the British troops on the Franco-Belgian front:

"Please convey to the army under your command my sincere congratulations on the result achieved in the recent fighting. I am proud of my troops. None could have fought more bravely."

General Haig replied: "All ranks will do their utmost to continue to deserve your majesty's confidence and praise."

RUSSIANS OPEN DRIVE IN NORTH

Win Lines Southwest of Lake Narocz by Storm.

London, July 7.—The Russians have opened a tremendous offensive against Field Marshal von Hindenburg's forces on the northern front. General Evert is leading the Czar's troops in furious attacks extending a hundred miles, from the Vilna line in the north to Baranovich in the south.

Proceeding their infantry assaults by a bombardment of such intensity during its twenty-four hours' duration that the Germans were stunned, the Russians hurled themselves at the enemy's lines in such overpowering numbers that the first line trenches were penetrated with ease.

The German soldiers who recovered from the shock of the assault quickly enough to offer even a half-hearted resistance were swept aside at the point of the bayonet as the Russian wave surged through the shattered lines.

So overwhelming was the Russian attack in the region southwest of Lake Narocz, where Petrograd claims the greatest successes in the new drive, that an enormous number of prisoners and a vast amount of booty were taken by the attacking forces.

German Lines in Danger.

Furious fighting is continuing along this whole line. The Germans, speedily rallying from their first Russian onslaughts, are launching counter attacks in rapid succession in an attempt to win back the lost positions. Unless the Russians can be checked immediately at the vital points, where their first thrusts have succeeded, it is believed that the whole German line in the northern sector will be greatly endangered.

Simultaneously with the opening of the new Russian offensive in the north the Czar's forces have won important successes in their drive on Kovels. The latest official statement from Berlin admits the abandonment of the salient in the Czartorysk region "on account of superior pressure on its sides."

To-night's Russian communication announces the capture by Russian cavalry of the villages of Komarov, Grady and Manevitch. These three places are in the region directly west of Czartorysk, which has been the scene of violent fighting for the last few days. The Manevitch station is only fifty miles from Kovels, on the railway line running between that important strategic position and Sarny.

Report Teuton Retirement.

At many points on the rest of the Eastern front the Russians report further successes. A wireless dispatch from Rome goes so far as to say that as a result of their triple defeat in the Riga, Kolka and Baranovich sectors the German armies has temporarily checked the Russian advance.

An attack by Russian cavalry over a front of one and a half kilometers (about one mile) near Tuchum to-day was repulsed by the heavy artillery and infantry fire of the Teutons, and a

Allies Storm Leipzig Redoubt and Carry Positions at La Boisselle.

TEUTON ARMIES IN PERIL FROM DOUBLE OFFENSIVE

Berlin Confronted by Most Serious Situation of War—British Inflict Severe Losses on Foe.

London, July 7.—The second phase of the battle of the Somme has opened. Where the great guns of the Allies have pounded a path the infantry is sweeping forward.

"We resumed a vigorous offensive at dawn," General Haig reported early this morning. And in the hours that followed the British armies sprang once more to the attack, despite a heavy rain that made the ground sodden and flooded the trenches.

In a rush that moved onward as relentlessly as the charge of the first day of the great offensive "Kitchener's men" won important successes on a front of four miles, from Thiepval to Contalmaison, and broke through three lines of trenches.

Leipzig Redoubt Stormed.

South of Thiepval the Leipzig redoubt was stormed—the British official statement calls this "an immensely strong work," which the Germans have been fortifying for the last twenty months. Into this redoubt, situated in a salient in the German line, the British charged, and succeeded in wresting a part of it from the enemy.

AMIENS IS NOW ALLIES' CAPITAL

Spirit of Victory Grips City Which Guards New Frontier.

By FRED B. PITNEY.

Paris, July 7.—At Amiens, which the cooperation of English and French in the important battle of Picardy has virtually established as the capital of the Allies, the power of the present offensive may be best seen and felt.

As the Somme operations increase and develop life becomes more intense here and in the villages to the eastward, and at the end of long, glum days of waiting the spirit of victory at last holds them in its grip.

It is felt most keenly in Amiens, because this city shelters the martyred villages of Herbecourt, Flaucourt, Asselviere and Belloy, which have just been freed from the enemy's heel. Here the French convoys meet the British, here compliments are exchanged and the wounded enthusiastically encourage those going forward to take up their work. English and French colonials, infantry and cavalry, make way to allow to pass batteries of 75s, which have not yet received their baptism of fire. When the cheering is over the soldiers again form groups in the road to discuss the latest operations.

German Assault Repelled.

They tell how during the night, German contingents north of the Somme entrenched on the plateau east of Curleu, which dominates the plain, descended the slopes and assaulted the advance posts which occupy the woods along the Clerly-Maricourt road, one kilometre north of Hem. The post resisted energetically and reinforcements were rushed up preventing the Germans from passing the road. They remained, however, at the bottom of the slope, and later tried to advance into the plain, which the heavy artillery was not yet far enough forward to prevent, but the seventy-fives and mitrailleurs were ready for the task, and hurled the enemy back in disorder. With the French holding fifteen kilometres of straight front across the face of Peronne, it was natural for the enemy to attack. The advance on the Clerly-Maricourt road represents the first half of this movement—the second phase took place simultaneously south of the Somme, where the Germans appeared to have massed important forces in the village of Berny-en-Santerre, two kilometres southeast of Estrees. From there, contingents charged to the attack between Estrees and Belloy, but the flat and open country, which they had to cross to reach the French lines, did not favor the

French Waited for British.

Until the British were able to force their front forward the French could not resume the attack without danger of a flanking movement. Foch's troops had penetrated so much further than Haig's that their left flank was threatened if additional thrusts were attempted.

So, while their guns hammered without pause at the hills blocking the way to Peronne, the French have been attempting no additional advance, contenting themselves with repelling counter attacks. "On both sides of the Somme," says the Paris statement to-night, "there was no action of importance."

The next step in the offensive on the west was for the British. Once they had forged forward and so protected the French flank, the time for a renewal of the drive by Foch's men would be at hand. The British have taken that step. London now expects the renewal of the French offensive without further delay.

Berlin Silent.

Berlin makes little comment on this offensive in the west. A laconic official statement this afternoon says that lively engagements continued during the night on both sides of the Somme, "not unfavorably for us." But of this renewed British thrust there is no comment.

The German imperial staff is now confronted with the crisis it has dreaded since the war began. On two fronts vigorous offensives are under way. On the west, the British are again attacking and a new French drive is impending. Despite the attempted diversion at Verdun, where the Germans attacked again fiercely to-day

SAYS 3,500,000 NOW MAKE GUNS FOR BRITAIN

Dr. Addison's Secretary Denies Nation Will Face Shortage.

London, July 7.—The question whether Great Britain will be able to maintain an adequate supply of ammunition at the present rate of wastage received an answer in part to-day from Frederick G. Kellaway, M. P., secretary to Dr. Christopher Addison, who, next to David Lloyd George, is the most important official in the Ministry of Munitions. Mr. Kellaway says:

"We are not yet at the full flood of our output of guns and shells. If the Germans cannot be driven home otherwise, our army shall have such a supply of guns that the limbers shall touch each other in a continuous line from the Somme to the sea."

He added that ninety new armaments had been provided and that 4,000 controlled firms were producing munitions. The total number of munition workers in 1914, he said, was under two millions. There now are three and a half millions. The labor problem, Mr. Kellaway asserted, has been to a large extent solved by the women. Before the war 184,000 women were engaged in war industries. There are now 668,000 so engaged.

300 MEN WALK OUT OF PRISON INTO JOBS

Only One Failed to Accept Place Offered.

About 300 men just out of prison have obtained work during the last eight months, according to a report made yesterday by Charles K. Blatchly, employment secretary of the Prison Association of New York.

The men were placed in positions paying from \$6 to \$20 a week. Of all those seeking work during the last month, only one failed to accept the job obtained for him.

Out of 144 applicants for work, forty-seven different occupations were represented. Blatchly's report concludes by stating that "the experience of eight months has shown that practically every man with a desire to work can be placed."

Cesaire's cartoons now appear daily in The New York Evening Post-July 25, Saturday, Aug. 1.

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PRAYER FIRST, THEN HIS FAMILY

Evangelist's Four Children Taken from Him After Court Hearing.

Justice Mayo, in the Children's Court, yesterday signed an order taking into custody four starving children, whose parents, Allan D. Brand and his wife, Bessie, thought more of preaching Christianity than providing bread and butter for them.

Thirteen years ago, on the high road to fortune, the evangelist inherited \$30,000 from his grandmother's estate. To-day, hungry and penniless, Brand still wears an air of determination and purpose, confident that he will succeed in his life work of preaching the Gospel.

In two little rooms at 439 West Thirty-sixth Street, without any furniture except two bare cots, with packing boxes for tables and chairs, the family of six has lived for six months. The complainants were an agent for the Children's Society and the Rev. Dr. E. H. Rue, pastor of the Thirty-fifth Street Methodist Church, who specifically charged that the Brands were about to be evicted from their dwelling, due to non-payment of rent, and that the father frequently refused to engage in any except his chosen occupation, which brought him no salary.

"You are not going to preach, are you? You are not going to distribute the Bible?" questioned the justice.

"That's right," was the reply, "but I intend to preach later."

"I don't care for money," Brand told Justice Mayo, showing a check book on a Philadelphia bank, which he said he used while studying in that city after when he fell out over religious beliefs with his relatives. Mrs. Elmer Brinkhoff, wife of the rubber manufacturer, his first cousin, so he stated, offered him a position in her husband's business, but he refused it.

CAPERTON NEW HEAD OF PACIFIC FLEET

Rear Admiral at Santo Domingo Named to Succeed Winslow.

Washington, July 7.—Rear Admiral W. R. Caperton, now commanding in Haytian and Santo Domingo waters, was selected to-day to succeed Admiral Winslow as commander of the Pacific fleet when Winslow retires July 29 on account of age.

Rear Admiral Caperton will be succeeded by Rear Admiral Pond, now commanding the auxiliary division of the Atlantic fleet.

Secretary Daniels said he had not considered seniority and had decided to name Admiral Caperton on account of his "valuable and satisfactory service in Hayti and Santo Domingo and his efficient record as a high executive officer."

BOY BITES GOLF BALL; MAY DIE OF ACID

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The boy is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Andria, of Greenwich.

"Direct from Wholesaler"

Retailing at wholesale prices sounds like an impossible paradox. It is.

Samuel Hopkins Adams, in to-morrow's Tribune, tells in detail what Tribune Investigators found in a number of New York "save-retailer's-profit" shops. Read the article and memorize its eight-word moral—it will be easy and profitable. Your newsdealer will deliver your copy if you speak to him to-day.

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